1. What is the maximum number of primary partitions that can be created on a traditional MBR disk without using extended partitions?

    1. Four

    2. Three

    3. Five

    4. Six

2. In the lecture, which command is used to list the partition table of a disk in the Linux CLI?

    1. fdisk –l

    2. fdisk -p

    3. fdisk -s

    4. fdisk -a

3. When using fdisk, which key must be pressed to display all available commands within the fdisk interactive window?

    1. m

    2. h

    3. ?

    4. c

4. According to the lecture, what does the 'p' command do in the fdisk interactive environment?

    1. Prints the current partition table

    2. Creates a new partition

    3. Deletes a partition

    4. Changes the partition type

5. If a user needs more than four partitions on a disk, what type of partition must they create according to the lecture?

1. Extended partition

2. Logical partition

3. Primary partition

4. Swap partition

6. The lecture states that for IDE disks, an extended partition can be divided into how many logical partitions?

    1. 59

    2. 11

    3. 63

    4. 15

7. For SCSI disks, the maximum number of logical partitions that can be created within an extended partition is:

    1. 11

    2. 59

    3. 28

    4. 63

8. Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps for creating and using partitions in Linux as outlined in the lecture?

    1. Create partition, format partition, mount partition

    2. Format partition, create partition, mount partition

    3. Mount partition, create partition, format partition

    4. Create partition, mount partition, format partition

9. In the fdisk output, what do the identifiers sda, sdb, and sdc represent?

    1. Physical disks

    2. Individual partitions

    3. Filesystem types

    4. RAID arrays

10. According to the lecture, which command would you use to enter the interactive fdisk session for disk /dev/sdb?

    1. fdisk /dev/sdb

    2. fdisk -l /dev/sdb

    3. fdisk -a /dev/sdb

    4. fdisk -c /dev/sdb

11. When creating a new partition with fdisk, which option allows you to specify a primary partition?

    1. p

    2. t

    3. l

    4. e

12. What does the term "logical area" refer to in the context of disk partitioning as defined in the lecture?

    1. A partition

    2. A filesystem

    3. A swap space

    4. A boot loader

13. Which storage technology listed in the lecture is NOT based on moving mechanical parts?

    1. SSD

    2. HDD

    3. Optical drive

    4. Tape drive

14. In the lecture, the command 'n' inside fdisk is used for what purpose?

    1. Add a new partition

    2. Delete a partition

3. Print the partition table

4. Change partition type

15. When the lecture mentions "press enter" after selecting the partition number, what is the user confirming?

    1. Accepting the default partition number

    2. Skipping the creation of the partition

    3. Exiting fdisk

    4. Formatting the partition immediately

16. According to the lecture, what unit can be used to specify the size of a partition when using fdisk?

    1. M (megabytes) or G (gigabytes)

    2. K (kilobytes) only

    3. B (bytes) only

    4. T (terabytes) only

17. In the context of the lecture, which of the following best describes an "extended partition"?

    1. A container that can hold multiple logical partitions

    2. A partition that provides redundancy

    3. A partition used exclusively for swap space

    4. A partition that replaces the boot sector

18. The lecture indicates that the fdisk command can be used in which kind of interface?

    1. Command Line Interface (CLI)

    2. Graphical User Interface (GUI)

    3. Web Interface

    4. Mobile App Interface

19. What does the abbreviation "HDD" stand for, as mentioned in the lecture?

1. Hard Disk Drive

2. High Density Disk

3. Hybrid Data Device

4. Host Disk Device

20. Which partition type is automatically created when the user selects the "extended" option during partition creation in fdisk?

   1. Extended partition

   2. Primary partition

   3. Logical partition

   4. Swap partition

21. According to the lecture, after creating a partition, which step must be performed before the partition can be used by the operating system?

   1. Formatting the partition

   2. Deleting the partition

   3. Mounting the partition

   4. Encrypting the partition

22. In the fdisk interactive mode, which command would you use to display the current partition layout of the selected disk?

   1. p

   2. l

   3. d

   4. w

23. The lecture uses an Arabic phrase "هذا الامر لاستعراض جدول ال partitions". What does this phrase refer to in English?

   1. This command displays the partition table

   2. This command creates a new partition

   3. This command deletes a partition

4. This command formats a partition

24. When the lecture mentions "press , m", what is the expected outcome?

    1. Display all available fdisk commands

    2. Create a new partition

    3. Move to the next disk

    4. Merge partitions

25. Which of the following is NOT listed as a type of hard disk in the lecture?

    1. Hybrid drive

    2. HDD

    3. SSD

    4. None of the above

26. According to the lecture, what does the abbreviation "SSD" stand for?

    1. Solid State Drive

    2. Secure Storage Device

    3. Serial SCSI Disk

    4. Standard Storage Disk

27. In the fdisk partitioning process described, which step directly follows the creation of a partition?

    1. Formatting the new partition

    2. Mounting the new partition

    3. Deleting the old partition

    4. Rescanning the disk

28. The lecture states that "sda1, sda2 are partitions in disc sda". What does the suffix "1" or "2" denote?

    1. Partition number

    2. Disk size in GB

3. Filesystem type

4. RAID level

29. Which command listed in the lecture would you use to write changes to the disk and exit fdisk?

    1. w

    2. q

    3. x

    4. r

30. If a user wants to create a 2GB partition using fdisk, which of the following size specifications is acceptable according to the lecture?

    1. 2048M

    2. 2000K

    3. 2T

    4. 2B

31. The lecture mentions "Sdb1, Sdb2, Sdb3". What do these identifiers represent?

    1. Partitions on disk /dev/sdb

    2. Separate physical disks

    3. RAID arrays

    4. Filesystem types

32. In the lecture, which command is used to list all disks recognized by the system?

    1. fdisk –l

    2. lsblk

    3. blkid

    4. df -h

33. According to the lecture, what does the term "mounting" refer to in the context of partitions?

    1. Making a filesystem accessible at a directory

2. Creating a partition table

3. Deleting a partition

4. Formatting a partition

34. The lecture states that "There are maximum number of partitions is four partitions." What underlying partitioning scheme does this constraint imply?

1. MBR (Master Boot Record)

2. GPT (GUID Partition Table)

3. APM (Apple Partition Map)

4. BSD disklabel

35. Which of the following commands, as per the lecture, would you use to delete an existing partition within fdisk?

1. d

2. n

3. p

4. t

36. In the lecture, the phrase "ضغط , m" appears. In the context of fdisk, what does "ضغط" translate to in English?

1. Press

2. Delete

3. Format

4. List

37. When the lecture references "IDE" and "SCSI", what aspect of the storage devices is being described?

1. Interface type

2. Capacity

3. Speed

4. Power consumption

38. According to the lecture, which step is NOT part of the three-step partition process in Linux?

    1. Encrypting the partition

    2. Creating the partition

    3. Formatting the partition

    4. Mounting the partition

39. In the fdisk interactive menu, which command would you use to change the partition type (e.g., from Linux to swap)?

    1. t

    2. l

    3. c

    4. a

40. The lecture mentions that after entering fdisk for /dev/sdb and issuing 'p', the result showed no partitions. What does this indicate?

    1. The disk currently has no partition table entries

    2. All partitions are hidden

    3. The disk is damaged

    4. The disk is encrypted

41. Which of the following is the correct syntax to start fdisk on a device named sda?

    1. fdisk /dev/sda

    2. fdisk -l /dev/sda

    3. fdisk -a /dev/sda

    4. fdisk -b /dev/sda

42. In the lecture, the term "logical partitions" is implied. Under which primary partition type are logical partitions created?

    1. Extended partition

2. Primary partition

3. Swap partition

4. BIOS boot partition

43. According to the lecture, which of the following is a correct representation of a full partition identifier for the second partition on the third disk?

1. sdc2

2. sdb2

3. sda2

4. sdd2

44. The lecture lists "fdisk –l" as a command. What does the "-l" option specifically request?

1. List all partition tables

2. Load a partition table

3. Lock the disk

4. Log the output

45. When creating a partition, the lecture mentions entering a size like "2GB". Which of the following is an equivalent size input acceptable by fdisk?

1. 2048M

2. 2000K

3. 2T

4. 2KB

46. In the lecture, what does the command "n" followed by choosing "p" indicate?

1. Create a new primary partition

2. Create a new extended partition

3. Create a new logical partition

4. Delete an existing partition

47. The lecture mentions that "Sda, sdb, sdc" are displayed. Which command in Linux typically generates this list?

1. fdisk –l

2. cat /proc/partitions

3. ls /dev

4. mount

48. According to the lecture, after selecting "n" to add a new partition, which subsequent choice determines whether the partition is primary or extended?

    1. Selecting 'p' or 'e'

    2. Entering the size

    3. Pressing Enter

    4. Typing the device name

49. Which file system operation is NOT part of the three-step process described in the lecture?

    1. Mounting

    2. Formatting

    3. Creating

    4. Defragmenting

50. In reference to the lecture, which of the following is the correct way to display help within the fdisk interactive environment?

    1. m

    2. h

    3. ?

    4. help

51. The lecture references "primary partition number" during creation. What is the valid range for primary partition numbers on an MBR disk?

    1. 1 to 4

    2. 0 to 3

3. 1 to 8

4. 0 to 7

52. According to the lecture, what does the term "fdisk" stand for?

    1. Fixed Disk

    2. Flexible Disk

    3. Fast Disk

    4. File Disk

53. In the lecture, which command would you use to write changes to the disk and exit without confirming?

    1. w

    2. q

    3. x

    4. r

54. Which of the following best describes the purpose of an extended partition, as outlined in the lecture?

    1. It acts as a container for multiple logical partitions

    2. It provides redundancy for data

    3. It is used exclusively for boot loaders

    4. It increases disk read speed